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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

¹ Acreage for all purposes.

* Short-time average.

³ Indicated May 1.

* Condition of tame hay only.

APPROVED:

From W. B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Crop Reporting Board

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 11, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1942

On May 1 crop prospects on the whole seemed above average except in a few States. During April crop growth in a large eastern and southeastern area was retarded by unseasonably dry weather. Farther west frequent rains with local floods and storms have delayed farming operations over a large area that stretches more than a thousand miles from central North Dakota to central Texas and bends westward in the middle to cover the former "Dust Bowl." In both areas a return towards more normal weather would further improve the national crop prospects.

There is a dry area in south Texas and more rain would have been helpful in Idaho and surrounding States but in the Great Plains, where adequate reserves of soil moisture at this season are most needed as protection against summer drought, moisture conditions appear better than they have been at this season in a dozen years. Eastern moisture shortages are locally serious and disturbing, particularly where moisture for germination is lacking and where the growth of grass in pastures and meadows has been checked, but the season is early and major crops with the possible exception of hay are not yet threatened. Growing conditions in most parts of the country are much like what they were a year ago and crop yields last year were the highest on record.

Pastures and ranges have a good start in most States and on May 1 were reported in better condition than on May 1 in any of the past ten years except last year. With numbers of producing livestock and poultry above or approaching previous peaks, and large reserves of grain and hay on hand, the production of livestock and livestock products seems likely to continue outstandingly heavy for some time. During April milk production was 4 percent above production in April last year and with 14 percent more hens egg production was up about 17 percent.

Forecasts for individual crops can be only approximations this early in the season but no signs of shortage have appeared and fairly heavy production of most groups of crops still seems the most probable outcome.

The area sown to winter wheat was the smallest, except for one year, since 1914, but with less abandonment and a higher indicated yield per acre than in any of the last 10 years production is now expected to total about 647 million bushels. This is 22 million bushels above prospects a month ago and would be only 24 million bushels less than the large crop harvested last year. The principal spring wheat areas have also had good rains and prospects seem favorable. Rye shows prospects for an unusually good yield on a large acreage.

The acreage in late potatoes, which farmers did not at first intend to increase, now seems likely to be about 3 percent larger than last year. In early March farmers were asked to increase plantings and a recent survey in the principal northern States indicates some increases in Idaho, North Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maine.

Feed grain production should be fully up to normal. Notwithstanding the seesawing between wet and dry conditions, prospects at this time seem good in both eastern and western portions of the Corn Belt States which largely determine the national output.

Hay crops need rain in much of the East. In some Atlantic Coast areas the need is urgent and yield prospects will decline rapidly unless rain comes soon but even in northeastern States, growth had not been seriously checked to May 1 and prospects were still for a national yield of tame hay per acre somewhere around the average during recent years, excluding drought seasons. Allowing for a small increase in acreage this suggests that tame hay production still may be about the same as last year. Moisture conditions so far have been favorable for wild and

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prairie hay in the Great Plains States, and another large crop is probable. Conditions also appear favorable for growing a large tonnage of sorghum forage in the Southwest. Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 were a little over 11 million tons compared with nearly 13 million last year and 11 to 16 million tons in other seasons since the droughts. Allowing for stocks on hand, and for further increases in livestock it seems likely that supplies of hay per head of stock will be plentiful again this season in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains States, and probably about average in the eastern Corn Belt and west of the Rockies. But they are uncertain and now largely dependent on May and early June rainfall from Virginia northward.

Early reports from principal fruit sections show rather favorable prospects for apples, pears, grapes, cherries, plums and prunes but in some North Atlantic and North Central States peach buds were badly damaged by winter and spring freezes. In the Southern States another large peach crop, somewhat short of last season's record output, is in prospect.

National supplies of commercial vegetables for market are likely to be moderately above those of last year. The lack of rain is now being felt along nearly the whole length of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and there have been some delays from cool weather and rain in West Coast trucking areas. The vegetable yields per acre estimated to date however average somewhat higher than in most recent seasons. The increase in labor costs is being felt in some vegetable producing areas. This may reduce shipments more quickly than usual if market prices decline. The prospective production of vegetables in States usually shipping during May is about 22 percent above last year and is well above average.

An expansion of about 20 percent over 1941 is in prospect for 1942 in the aggregate acreage planted to important truck crops for processing. If commercial processors carry out their early season plans, the acreage planted to 11 vegetables for canning, freezing, or other processing will reach the record high level of about two million acres. A total of 1,693,230 acres was planted to these vegetables in 1941 and during the preceding 10 years (1931-40) the average was 1,307,420 acres. The greatest increase this year is expected to be made in the acreage planted to tomatoes for processing, for canners and tomato products manufacturers plan to increase this year's planted acreage 29 percent over 1941. Green pea processors rank second with a 26 percent increase.

WINTER WHEAT: The indicated production of winter wheat is 646,875,000 bushels, 3.6 percent less than last year's crop, but 13.6 percent above average. The production allows for wheat harvested from volunteer acreage which is expected to be large this year in Kansas and parts of adjoining States. Remaining for harvest are 36,319,000 acres, only 8 percent less than last year, even with the much greater reduction in seeded acreage. Winter kill and prospective abandonment, estimated at 6.3 percent, are low because of the continuously favorable moisture supply in most of the States through the spring. Abandonment was heavy in Illinois and Missouri where the wet fall hindered seeding operations. Greenbugs caused severe damage in north central Texas and south central Oklahoma. The infestation spread into northern Oklahoma and Kansas but damage there has been slight.

The indicated yield on May 1 of 17.8 bushels per acre (harvested) is further evidence of the excellent prospect for the crop. There have been only two years of higher yields since 1909. While growth was retarded by cool weather in April, it is still heavy, and moisture reserves in the soil are unusually good in the western two-thirds of the Nation.

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RYE: Rye prospects on May 1 were excellent. Production is forecast at 53,279,000 bushels, the largest crop since 1938. The acreage remaining for harvest 3,776,000 acres is the largest since 1939, and the indicated yield of 14.1 bushels per acre is the highest since 1935. Indicated production, acreage and yield are all well above last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Prospects are excellent in North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska where winter loss of acreage was comparatively light and the soil moisture situation favorable. Production prospects in Minnesota and Wisconsin are below the 10-year average because of a reduction in acreage for harvest.

OATS (Southern States): The May 1 condition - 58 percent - is 10 points below average and 23 points below May 1 last year. Prospects are that this year's production of oats in the Southern States will be materially below the 10-year average. In Texas and Oklahoma, damage by "green bugs" is causing extensive loss. There was excessive moisture in the oats producing districts of Oklahoma, but about a normal amount in Texas. These States have well over half the acreage of oats in the entire South. In North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the oats need rain. Farmers in these States are reported to have seeded 58 percent of their oats last fall and winter - continuing the trend away from spring seeding.

HAY: The reported May 1 condition of tame hay indicates the 1942 average yield per acre for the United States may not be quite as large as in 1940 and 1941. May 1 farm stocks of old hay are 13 percent smaller than on May 1, 1941. This does not however indicate a prospective shortage of hay even in the South where the crop prospects are now poor, since much of the hay in this area is made from annual crops of which additional acreages may yet be planted. The tame hay crop is generally good in the northeastern and far-western States where farm stocks are low. There are substantial farm stocks in the southeastern States where the May 1 condition of growing hay was low. In the great hay producing region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the farm carryover is above average and current crop prospects are good.

EARLY POTATOES: The condition of early Irish potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California on May 1 was 78 percent, slightly better than on April 1, and equal to the 10-year (1930-39) average.

In Kern County, California harvesting has been proceeding for at least two weeks. Cool weather has retarded development but has enabled growers to delay harvest for better sizes. The condition in Florida on May 1 was 17 percent above the 10-year average and considerably higher than a month ago. Shipments from North Florida are approaching a peak while harvest of the South Florida crop is practically complete. In Texas, conditions are fairly good in the San Antonio area, where harvest has started, and in the Eagle-Lake Wharton area where harvest is expected to start about May 10. Harvest of the Lower Valley crop is about over. Cool, wet weather has been unfavorable for potatoes in the northeastern section of Texas.

Stands in Louisiana are irregular and late as a result of too much rain at planting time. Plants made good growth during April and a fair yield is now indicated. In Alabama, the crop needs rain. In the Georgia potato areas yields have been cut by dry weather during the past 4 weeks. The South Carolina crop developed satisfactorily during the latter part of April but recent weather has been too dry. Potatoes in North Carolina and Virginia have made favorable growth and generally are in good condition. No drought damage has been reported.

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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES--10 SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA: The 1942 production of peaches in the 10 Southern States will be 12 percent smaller than last year's record crop, but well above average. Weather during April was fairly favorable. No serious frost damage has occurred to date; and the set of fruit is better than average in nearly all sections.

Prospective production is below last year in all States of this group except Florida and Louisiana. In North Carolina, there is a fairly good set of fruit, except for some irregularity in the Sandhills area. In South Carolina and Georgia rains will be needed soon for proper maturity of early varieties. Production is expected to be about the same as last season in southwestern Arkansas, but smaller in other areas, especially in northwestern counties where winter-spring freeze damage was extensive.

The May 1 condition of freestone peaches in California is about average; of clingstone types, 5 points above. Though it is too early for definite indications, it now appears that large crops of both types of California peaches are in prospect.

CHERRIES--CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON: The 1942 California cherry crop is placed at 31,000 tons, compared with 21,000 tons in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 22,690 tons. Indicated production of the Royal Ann variety (used chiefly for canning and maraschino processing) is placed at 13,000 tons, compared with 8,400 tons last season (1941) and 4,000 tons in 1940. The crop of all other varieties (used mainly for fresh consumption) is indicated to be 18,000 tons, compared with 12,600 tons in 1941 and 7,000 tons in 1940. A few Chapmans and Burbanks (early shipping varieties) are now being picked, but the main harvest is not yet under way. In general, California cherries are maturing about 10 days later than usual.

In Washington, the condition of sweet cherries on May 1 was 90 percent and of sour cherries, 93 percent. Last year the condition was 61 and 41, respectively. The May 1 condition of Oregon sweet cherries is 91 percent, compared with 54 percent a year ago; sour cherries 95 percent, compared with 49 percent in 1941. On May 1 large cherry crops were indicated in nearly all important Oregon areas. Movement of sweet varieties from Washington and Oregon is expected to start around the first week of June.

CITRUS FRUITS: The production of oranges for the 1941-42 season is now estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than in 1940-41, but 37 percent above the California 1930-39 average. Valencia production is placed at 28,800,000 boxes, compared with 30,006,000 boxes last season; navel and miscellaneous oranges at 21,228,000 boxes, compared with 19,472,000 boxes in 1940-41.

The Florida valencia crop is indicated to be 12,000,000 boxes--4 percent less than the 12,500,000 boxes produced in 1940-41. Early and midseason types are placed at 15,100,000 boxes, compared with 15,900,000 last season. Texas orange production is placed at 2,800,000 boxes--nearly the same as the 2,750,000-box crop of 1940-41.

Production of grapefruit for 1941-42 is 5 percent less than last season but 67 percent above the 1930-39 average. The Florida "seedless" grapefruit crop is now placed at 8,000,000 boxes and "other" varieties are expected to total 12,400,000 boxes. Texas grapefruit production is 9 percent larger than last year. Arizona grapefruit production is indicated to be 3,100,000 boxes compared with 2,650,000 in 1940-41.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Nearly the same number of maple trees were tapped and production per tree was much higher this year than last. In contrast to the extremely short and unfavorable season last year, the weather this year was nearly ideal east of the Ohio River, with a large number of freezing nights, and thawing days; but west of the Ohio the weather was less favorable.

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Washington, D. C.,
May 11, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

DAIRY PRODUCTION MAY 1, 1942

PASTURES

Prospects for abundant feed from pastures this spring are generally good in most parts of the country. Despite the need for rain in many Eastern States and delayed development because of cool weather in some sections west of the Rocky Mountains, pastures for the country as a whole on May 1 were well above average for this time of year and were in almost as good condition as a year earlier.

Pastures in Southeastern States on May 1 were generally suffering from lack of moisture which approached drought proportions in some areas. Virginia pastures were reported at the poorest condition in 60 years of record, while those in North Carolina were poorer for the date than in any year since 1934. However, pasture condition improved in many South Central States, particularly in Texas where April rains supplied needed moisture. In the Western States pastures also showed marked improvement and range feed prospects were generally favorable.

The average May 1 condition of pasture for the United States, obtained by combining State figures according to the importance of pasture in furnishing feed for all types of livestock, was 83 percent of normal compared with 84 percent on May 1 last year and only 73 percent for the May 1, 1931-40 average. The average condition of dairy pastures, which is obtained by placing the greatest emphasis on the condition of pastures in those States where milk cows were grazed on May 1, averaged 82 percent of normal.

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on farms showed more than the usual seasonal rise during April, and continued at a rate about 4 percent higher than at the same time in 1941. There are now about 3 percent more milk cows than at this time a year ago while production per cow, exceeded last year's high level by about 1 percent. Milk production during April, estimated at nearly 10.3 billion pounds, was about 14 percent higher than the 1936-40 average for the month. The production during April would supply each person in the United States 2.56 pounds daily, the highest for the month in more than a dozen years.

As compared with the usual level for May 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents this year was particularly high in the northern and western parts of the country, with regional averages for the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and Western States from 14 to 15 percent above the 1931-40 average. In these areas milk cows have been fed liberally and May 1 pastures were reported among the better ones of recent years. However production per cow was higher than a year ago in only the North Atlantic and East North Central groups. In the southeastern States, where pastures have developed slowly because of dry weather, production per cow showed less than the usual gain during April, but on May 1 the average for the South Atlantic group was about 10 percent above average. In the South Central States milk production per cow continues to lag, especially in those States west of the Mississippi River where the percentage of milk cows reported being milked was the lowest for the date since 1934. For the country as a whole milk production per cow on May 1 averaged 16.67 pounds, compared with 16.54 pounds last year and the average of 14.77 pounds. The 73.6 percent of their milk cows reported in production on May 1 was lower than for that date in 1938, 1939, and 1941 but higher than in earlier years dating back to 1925.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
May 11, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION
MAY 1942

There were 16 percent more young chickens on farms May 1 this year than on May 1 a year ago. The increase was greatest in the West North Central States - 24 percent - and ranged on down as follows: South Atlantic and South Central areas, 15 percent; East North Central States, 12 percent; Western States, 10 percent; North Atlantic States, 2 percent.

Preliminary reports show production of hatchery chicks during April was the largest on record - about 20 percent above the hatch in April 1941. The production of chicks so far this year (including the preliminary indication for April) was 19 percent above January-April production last year.

A record number of 5,992,000,000 eggs was laid in April. Egg production was 17 percent above April 1941 and 21 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. Increases over last year ranged from 10 percent in the North Atlantic and Western areas to 23 percent in the West North Central area. The aggregate production January through April exceeds the former (1941) record production by 16 percent.

There were 342,589,000 layers on farms during April, a record number which exceeded both April 1941 and the 10-year April average number by 14 percent. Increases over last year ranged from 7 percent in the North Atlantic area to 19 percent in the South Central area.

The rate of lay in April - 17.49 eggs per layer - was also a new record high and compares with 16.93 eggs a year earlier and with the previous record high of 17.46 eggs in April 1938. The April rate of lay was higher than last April in all sections of the country ranging from 1.8 percent in the Western States to 5.0 percent in the West North Central States.

Prices received by farmers for poultry products changed little during the month ended April 15. Egg prices on April 15 averaged 25.6 cents a dozen, a slight decline from the March 15 average price of 25.8 cents; chicken prices at 18.4 cents were 0.4 cents a pound over a month earlier. Turkey prices averaged 19.8 cents a pound compared with 19.9 cents in March. All prices of poultry products on April 15 were substantially above last year -- egg prices 30 percent higher, chicken prices 17 percent and turkey prices 28 percent.

The cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on April 15 was \$1.66 per 100 pounds, 34 percent higher than on April 15 last year and 42 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average for that date. The feed-egg price relationship was slightly less favorable this April than last. It was more favorable than in April 1940, above the 10-year average, and about the same as in April 1939.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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Washington, D.C.
May 11, 1942

May 11, 1942
3:00 P.M. (T)

5:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield_per_acre			Production				
	Abandoned	Left	for	harvest	Average:	Ind.	Average:	Ind.			
	1930-39	1941	1942	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	
	Percent			Thous.			Bushels			Thousand_bushels	
	acres										
N.Y.	3.6	3.0	2.5	273	21.8	22.5	24.5	5,572	6,570	6,688	
N.J.	8.0	23.6	25.0	52	22.2	22.0	23.0	1,232	1,210	1,196	
Pa.	2.6	2.9	2.0	779	19.7	19.5	21.0	19,229	16,712	16,359	
Ohio	4.0	3.0	2.0	1,740	20.1	25.0	21.5	40,718	48,950	37,410	
Ind.	4.4	0.9	4.0	1,224	17.6	23.5	18.5	30,321	34,545	22,644	
Ill.	4.8	4.0	9.0	1,107	18.0	20.0	17.0	36,413	35,300	18,819	
Mich.	2.5	1.2	1.0	678	20.8	22.0	23.0	16,651	16,368	15,594	
Wis.	9.5	2.6	2.0	36	17.0	17.5	18.0	628	665	648	
Minn.	12.9	12.9	6.0	179	18.0	14.0	21.0	3,146	2,548	3,759	
Iowa	8.9	50.0	3.0	194	17.9	15.0	21.0	6,944	2,475	4,074	
Me.	5.7	28.0	11.0	892	14.4	13.5	12.0	26,989	18,036	10,704	
S.Dak.	44.2	29.9	9.0	181	11.0	11.0	16.0	1,365	1,650	2,896	
Nebr.	19.1	34.1	2.5	2,857	13.6	15.5	18.5	41,151	34,426	52,854	
Kans.	24.6	9.9	4.0	10,284	11.8	14.7	16.8	131,460	173,092	172,771	
Del.	3.2	4.4	3.5	59	17.5	20.5	19.0	1,496	1,332	1,121	
Md.	3.0	6.0	4.0	310	19.2	21.0	19.5	8,342	7,245	6,045	
Va.	2.5	8.8	5.0	473	14.4	15.0	14.5	8,643	7,665	6,858	
W.Va.	3.5	19.2	19.0	97	15.0	15.5	15.5	2,154	1,628	1,504	
N.C.	3.2	6.3	7.0	494	10.9	15.0	14.0	4,807	7,110	6,916	
S.C.	4.4	4.3	3.5	283	10.0	18.0	12.5	1,364	3,146	3,538	
Ga.	6.6	9.0	10.5	222	9.2	11.5	10.5	1,270	2,196	2,331	
Ky.	9.3	15.0	9.0	393	14.0	19.0	17.0	5,520	7,135	6,681	
Tenn.	4.2	6.7	5.0	356	11.3	15.0	13.5	4,403	5,415	4,806	
Ala.	7.0	13.5	13.0	9	10.4	12.0	12.0	58	91	103	
Ark.	14.7	14.3	16.0	30	9.1	10.5	11.0	557	315	330	
Okla.	17.5	9.7	8.5	3,913	11.	10.7	14.0	47,682	48,610	54,782	
Tex.	33.2	33.3	18.0	2,955	9.	10.4	15.5	31,360	27,196	45,802	
Mont.	26.1	4.2	3.0	1,272	14.	21.0	27.0	10,750	27,762	29,256	
Idaho	10.2	7.4	7.0	549	20.	28.0	25.0	13,063	17,584	13,725	
Wyo.	40.3	8.1	8.0	147	10.2	21.5	16.5	1,307	3,160	2,426	
Colo.	47.2	11.9	6.5	1,086	11.6	18.6	18.0	8,745	21,650	19,548	
N.Mex.	42.1	54.9	8.0	278	9.3	16.0	15.0	2,478	2,416	4,170	
Ariz.	1.0	15.6	3.0	27	22.4	14.5	21.0	880	392	567	
Utah	8.2	3.9	8.0	161	16.2	24.5	18.0	2,987	4,851	2,898	
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	25.7	28.0	29.0	68	140	116	
Wash.	18.6	3.0	3.0	1,467	24.0	31.0	27.5	24,568	49,941	40,342	
Oreg.	16.8	2.5	3.5	597	19.6	30.0	23.5	12,431	20,130	14,030	
Calif.	12.5	12.3	7.0	661	18.2	15.5	19.0	12,605	11,656	12,559	
U.S.	18.6	13.4	6.3	36,319	14.4	17.0	17.8	569,417	671,293	646,875	

Keep this table for reference purposes. Comparative figures will not be shown in the June report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

	: Acreage	: Yield per acre	: Production	
State	: left for harvest	: Average	: Indicated	
	: for grain	: 1930-39	: Average	: Indicated
	: in 1942	: 1941	: 1942	
N.Y.	21	15.8	17.0	352
N.J.	16	17.3	16.5	403
Pa.	56	14.1	14.0	1,444
Ohio	87	14.0	18.5	963
Ind.	144	11.8	15.5	1,473
Ill.	55	12.1	13.0	1,099
Mich.	77	12.1	13.5	1,838
Wis.	127	10.9	11.5	2,792
Minn.	264	15.0	12.0	6,605
Iowa	27	14.5	13.5	1,262
Mo.	42	9.4	12.5	314
N.Dak.	978	9.2	15.5	7,575
S.Dak.	730	10.5	11.5	4,758
Nebr.	408	8.9	11.5	3,090
Kans.	89	10.5	11.0	458
Del.	10	12.4	13.5	88
Md.	17	13.0	14.0	249
Va.	47	11.6	11.5	615
W.Va.	4	11.7	11.0	130
N.C.	45	7.5	10.0	489
S.C.	31	8.4	8.5	80
Ga.	23	6.0	7.5	111
Ky.	22	10.9	14.0	211
Tenn.	42	6.9	10.0	218
Okla.	146	7.9	9.0	213
Tex.	25	10.0	13.0	32
Mont.	48	9.4	12.0	344
Idaho	7	10.7	15.5	13.0
Wyo.	21	6.5	13.0	10.0
Colo.	95	7.2	11.0	300
Utah	5	7.6	15.0	9.0
Wash.	25	8.3	15.0	11.5
Oreg.	30	12.5	14.5	13.0
Calif.	12	12.6	13.0	13.0
U.S.	3,776	11.2	12.9	14.1
				38,472
				45,191
				53,279

OATS

	: Condition May 1	: Percent of total acreage in	
State	: Average:	: Spring Oats	: Fall or Winter Oats
	: 1930-39	: 1941	: 1942
N.C.	---	84	79
S.C.	74	80	72
Ga.	75	80	72
Fla.	68	80	80
Ala.	75	82	72
Miss.	73	80	72
Ark.	76	79	80
La.	72	80	76
Okla.	68	80	62
Tex.	64	81	39
10 States	68	81	58

	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent
State	: Average:	: 1941	: 1942
	: 1930-39	: 1941	: 1942
N.C.	---	49	47
S.C.	22	13	11
Ga.	19	15	12
Fla.	41	51	44
Ala.	46	22	14
Miss.	32	19	16
Ark.	74	58	41
La.	23	19	10
Okla.	93	88	88
Tex.	53	34	32
10 States	59	47	42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
May 11, 1942
3 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CONDITION MAY 1, 1942, OF CERTAIN
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop	Production 1/	Condition May 1	
and	Average :	Indicated	
State	1930-39	1940	1941

Thousands boxes

Oranges:

California, all	37,198	49,478	50,028
Valencias	21,395	30,006	28,800
Navels & misc.	15,803	19,472	21,228
Florida, all	21,290	31,100	29,200
Early and midseason	2/ 12,521	15,900	15,100
Valencias	2/ 8,321	12,500	12,000
Tangerines	2,350	2,700	2,100
Texas	1,157	2,750	2,800
Arizona	252	500	600
Alabama	65	1	5
Mississippi	46	3/	1
Louisiana	275	253	192
7 States 4/	60,283	84,082	82,826

Grapefruit:

Florida, all	14,760	24,600	20,400
Seedless	2/ 5,250	8,400	8,000
Other	2/ 10,393	16,200	12,400
Texas	6,350	13,800	15,100
Arizona	1,505	2,650	3,100
California, all	1,768	1,983	2,188
Desert Valleys	789	960	1,176
Other	979	1,023	1,012
4 States 4/	24,383	43,033	40,788

Lemons:

California 4/	8,815	17,099	12,420
Limes:			

Florida	37	80	5/ 120
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Failure reported.

4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

5/ December 1 indicated production.

6/ 1942 cherry production in California indicated to be 31,000 tons as of May 1, compared with 21,000 tons produced in 1941, and 11,000 tons in 1940.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Average	Condition May 1	
	1930-39	1941	1942

		Percent
North Carolina	80	80
South Carolina	76	87
Georgia	77	81
Florida	72	63
Alabama	77	87
Mississippi	76	81
Arkansas	76	81
Louisiana	75	83
Oklahoma	74	77
Texas	69	75
California	88	83
11 States	76	80
		78

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

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as of

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May 11, 1942

May 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES

Condition May 1 Production 1/
 State Average : Average : Indicated
 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942

		Percent			Thousand bushels	
N.C.	63	90	71	1,933	3,167	2,642
S.C.	63	88	72	1,424	2,4095	3,650
Ga.	62	85	76	5,177	2,7100	6,438
Fla.	62	67	75	66	90	115
Ala.	60	87	72	1,448	2,464	2,030
Miss.	60	84	73	847	1,394	1,159
Ark.	43	84	68	1,742	3,042	2,747
La.	57	76	71	269	334	369
Oklahoma	28	76	67	393	742	657
Tex.	42	81	61	1,201	2,475	2,100
10 States	55	85	71	14,505	24,903	21,907

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): North Carolina, 300; South Carolina, 600; Georgia, 640.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive culling (1,000 bu.): South Carolina, 300; Georgia, 320.

PEACHES IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES: REVISED ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION, 1934-40

State : 1934 : 1935 : 1936 : 1937 : 1938 1/ : 1939 : 1940

					Thousand bushels	
N.C.	2,116	1,962	1,553	2,016	2,176	1,516
S.C.	1,200	1,538	1,434	1,423	1,930	2,243
Ga.	5,544	5,628	5,589	2,600	5,950	4,580
Fla.	68	56	80	48	104	59
Ala.	1,763	1,350	1,720	990	1,705	1,705
Miss.	1,102	796	1,052	474	1,074	1,074
Ark.	2,740	1,886	979	2,236	2,337	2,379
La.	318	280	347	232	271	327
Okl.	751	979	15	673	273	409
Tex.	1,130	1,763	1,156	1,392	990	2,056
10 States	16,732	16,238	13,930	12,089	16,860	16,348
1/ Includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions as follows (1,000 bu.): North Carolina, 112; Georgia, 120.						15,551

MAPLE PRODUCTS

Trees tapped : Sugar made : Sirup made

State Average : Average : Average : Average :

1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 : 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942

		Thousand trees		Thousand pounds		Thousand gallons	
Me.	262	135	128	15	4	11	34
N.H.	371	247	254	73	16	39	70
Vt.	5,299	4,040	4,000	700	190	320	1,030
Mass.	237	202	202	69	21	33	57
N.Y.	3,199	3,080	3,111	349	99	177	733
Pa.	622	450	441	88	56	40	178
Ohio	1,199	854	854	27	4	5	341
Mich.	441	474	488	28	12	19	107
Wis.	286	261	293	9	1	2	67
Md.	58	42	38	19	4	11	24
U.S.	11,974	9,785	9,214	1,377	387	657	2,642
							1,997
							2,902

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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May 1, 1942

	ALL HAY		TAME HAY		PASTURE	
	Stocks on farms May 1	Condition May 1	Average:	Condition May 1	Average:	Condition May 1
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousands tons		Percent		Percent	Percent
Maine	113	77	65	87	91	89
N.H.	43	33	27	88	86	90
Vt.	91	59	39	87	89	92
Mass.	51	44	36	86	85	92
R.I.	4	3	4	86	89	76
Conn.	46	40	38	86	89	85
N.Y.	573	631	254	79	85	85
N.J.	53	71	54	80	83	78
Pa.	390	480	317	78	86	82
Ohio	392	385	300	77	79	81
Ind.	348	394	268	76	83	81
Ill.	497	554	401	76	85	84
Mich.	385	567	331	77	89	85
Wis.	547	977	760	76	90	88
Minn.	587	581	833	73	82	83
Iowa	513	845	515	75	82	86
Mo.	344	595	302	73	80	85
N.Dak.	217	400	608	60	79	88
S.Dak.	234	277	355	68	79	84
Nebr.	447	253	568	75	80	87
Kans.	184	217	222	72	88	88
Del.	11	11	13	78	83	76
Md.	64	77	57	76	81	70
Va.	132	256	152	78	81	63
W.Va.	74	104	98	78	78	75
N.C.	144	261	273	78	81	72
S.C.	91	101	105	67	71	69
Ga.	111	209	198	71	73	67
Fla.	13	25	21	70	72	73
Ky.	256	292	290	78	83	81
Tenn.	289	361	436	76	78	72
Ala.	136	197	263	68	76	74
Miss.	157	248	269	70	77	73
Ark.	166	293	264	75	81	81
La.	41	53	42	73	78	80
Okla.	118	202	206	68	85	76
Tex.	155	317	326	68	78	77
Mont.	271	518	371	79	86	91
Idaho	223	242	155	87	90	87
Wyo.	171	218	201	84	87	92
Colo.	255	192	323	82	91	93
N.Mex.	34	67	96	80	89	88
Ariz.	38	58	48	88	97	89
Utah	.87	.89	74	84	89	88
Nev.	55	112	40	84	93	86
Wash.	146	203	177	83	93	89
Oreg.	183	356	173	85	90	88
Calif.	320	405	291	84	82	84
U.S.	9,802	12,950	11,259	78	84	83

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1936-40 Average, 1941, and 1942

Month	Monthly Total			Daily Average per Capita		
	Average:	1936-40	1941	1942	Average:	1941
	Million pounds	Pct.			Pounds	
March	8,467	9,240	9,626	104	2.101	2.245
April	9,009	9,921	10,290	104	2.309	2.489
Jan.-Apr. Incl.	32,278	35,458	36,930	104.2	2.063	2.226
						2,297

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS^{1/}

State and Division	May 1 1931-40	May 1 1941	May 1 1942	State and Division	May 1 1931-40	May 1 1941	May 1 1942
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	14.3	15.9	15.4	Md.	15.0	17.1	17.4
N.H.	14.8	14.6	15.2	Va.	11.1	12.4	11.9
Vt.	15.9	17.1	18.6	W.Va.	10.8	10.9	11.0
Mass.	18.5	19.6	19.2	N.C.	11.3	12.5	12.4
Conn.	17.8	19.4	19.8	S.C.	9.8	11.0	11.2
N.Y.	19.1	21.0	22.5	Ga.	9.0	9.9	9.0
N.J.	20.0	20.7	22.0	S.Atl.	10.92	12.43	11.93
Pa.	17.9	19.8	20.6	Ky.	11.5	12.6	12.7
N.Atl.	18.08	19.70	20.80	Tenn.	10.6	11.3	11.6
Ohio	16.3	17.6	17.8	Ala.	8.6	9.4	9.7
Ind.	15.2	17.2	17.1	Miss.	8.1	7.7	8.2
Ill.	15.8	17.9	17.9	Ark.	9.7	10.3	9.7
Mich.	18.3	19.9	20.0	Okla.	12.5	12.8	12.2
Wis.	18.3	21.0	21.4	Tex.	10.4	11.1	9.7
E.N.Cent.	17.13	19.29	19.59	S.Cent.	10.41	10.97	10.57
Minn.	17.5	20.5	19.6	Mont.	14.5	17.6	16.8
Iowa	15.4	18.6	17.8	Idaho	18.3	19.7	19.5
Mo.	11.5	12.0	12.7	Wyo.	13.0	15.1	15.7
N.Dak.	13.2	16.7	16.5	Colo.	14.2	17.6	16.5
S.Dak.	12.6	14.4	15.0	Wash.	19.5	22.3	21.1
Nebr.	14.9	15.8	17.5	Oreg.	18.8	20.6	21.6
Kans.	15.4	17.8	16.9	Calif.	21.2	21.0	22.2
W.N.Cent.	14.60	16.79	16.79	West.	17.03	19.69	19.48
				U.S.	14.77	16.54	16.67

^{1/} Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 11, 1942
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APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during and : April	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During April: Jan. to Apr. Incl.					
Division	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Me.	1,556	1,698	1,971	1,944	31	33	108	115
N.H.	1,260	1,402	1,890	1,896	24	27	86	95
Vt.	710	772	1,839	1,968	13	15	43	51
Mass.	3,266	3,496	1,974	1,938	64	68	223	238
R.I.	394	388	1,860	1,911	7	7	27	28
Conn.	2,086	2,212	1,854	1,980	39	44	135	142
N.Y.	11,402	11,554	1,704	1,758	194	203	679	699
N.J.	4,650	5,127	1,749	1,770	31	91	334	355
Pa.	13,594	15,055	1,752	1,788	238	269	823	928
N. ATL.	38,918	41,704	1,776	1,815	691	757	2,458	2,652
Ohio	15,767	16,898	1,725	1,794	272	303	875	965
Ind.	10,408	11,544	1,815	1,881	189	217	595	679
Ill.	15,780	17,514	1,662	1,746	262	306	787	910
Mich.	9,078	9,603	1,713	1,740	156	167	521	546
Wis.	11,774	13,424	1,626	1,671	121	224	637	756
E. N. CENT.	62,807	68,983	1,704	1,764	1,070	1,217	3,415	3,856
Minn.	16,449	19,069	1,632	1,758	268	335	822	1,070
Iowa	24,301	28,165	1,638	1,719	398	484	1,136	1,395
Mo.	16,772	18,986	1,746	1,818	293	345	859	1,022
N. Dak.	3,380	4,038	1,614	1,767	55	71	139	198
S. Dak.	5,594	6,796	1,614	1,746	90	119	235	337
Nebr.	9,322	11,534	1,749	1,824	163	210	497	642
Kans.	11,033	13,312	1,842	1,857	203	247	619	791
W. N. CENT.	86,850	101,900	1,693	1,777	1,470	1,811	4,307	5,455
Del.	750	809	1,821	1,830	14	15	47	50
Md.	2,608	2,822	1,710	1,746	45	49	144	155
Va.	6,008	7,086	1,662	1,695	100	120	343	391
W. Va.	2,966	3,298	1,734	1,812	51	60	152	183
N.C.	5,994	7,096	1,620	1,668	97	118	289	340
S.C.	2,518	2,794	1,434	1,524	36	43	108	120
Ga.	4,859	5,778	1,440	1,470	70	85	206	244
Fla.	1,454	1,570	1,686	1,692	25	27	82	87
S. ATL.	27,157	31,253	1,613	1,654	438	517	1,371	1,570
Ky.	6,509	8,388	1,728	1,824	112	153	353	454
Tenn.	6,352	7,650	1,554	1,656	99	127	325	376
Ala.	4,514	5,440	1,542	1,596	70	87	202	248
Miss.	4,678	5,364	1,446	1,500	68	80	183	219
Ark.	5,138	6,288	1,650	1,686	85	106	232	278
La.	2,936	3,506	1,482	1,470	44	52	124	142
Okla.	8,027	9,949	1,776	1,767	143	176	439	551
Tex.	19,120	21,650	1,644	1,671	315	362	975	1,095
S. CENT.	57,344	68,235	1,632	1,675	936	1,143	2,833	3,363
N.Dak.	1,444	1,729	1,732	1,752	25	30	78	90
Idaho	1,696	1,955	1,830	1,716	31	34	94	99
Wyo.	548	649	1,674	1,740	9	11	29	34
Colo.	2,414	2,904	1,662	1,746	40	51	125	146
N. Mex.	842	896	1,572	1,578	13	14	44	45
Ariz.	402	489	1,659	1,722	7	8	26	30
Utah	1,720	1,854	1,740	1,752	30	32	108	115
Nev.	202	204	1,740	1,830	4	4	12	14
Vash.	5,130	5,218	1,818	1,812	93	95	329	332
Oreg.	2,646	2,812	1,875	1,872	50	53	166	177
Calif.	11,182	11,804	1,746	1,818	195	215	658	713
WEST	28,226	30,514	1,761	1,793	497	547	1,669	1,765
U. S.	301,302	342,589	1,693	1,749	5,102	5,992	16,053	18,691